

INTEGRATED ACCESS DEVICE RESIDENT MECHANISM FOR
AUTOMATICALLY ROUTING CALL TO SPECIFIED NUMBER UPON OFF
HOOK SIGNALING EVENT

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

5 The present invention relates in general to
communication systems, and is particularly directed to a
digital communication link establishment control
mechanism, which may be readily incorporated into control
software employed by the microcontroller of an integrated
10 access device (IAD), through which packetized digital
communication services, such as voice, data and video,
are supplied to a customer site, and is operative to
selectively and automatically route an outgoing call to
a user pre-specified destination number of a called
15 circuit, in response to detecting an off-hook signaling
state of the calling circuit.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Digital subscriber loop (DSL)-based (packetized)
communications allow telecommunication service providers
20 to deliver multiple types of digital signalling channels
(e.g., voice, data, video, and internet) at a fraction of
the cost of conventional time division multiplexed (TDM)-
based circuit switched networks. To deliver packetized
voice and data, the service provider will typically
25 deploy several different pieces of equipment (such as
asynchronous transfer mode (ATM) switches, digital

subscriber line access multiplexers (DSLAMs), voice gateways and the like) in the signal transport path from a central office to a customer premises-resident integrated access device (IAD).

5 For call routing control, the IAD contains a supervisory communications controller, which is programmed to interface telecommunication service (such as high speed T1 and integrated services digital network (ISDN) primary rate interface (PRI) traffic) between one
10 or more network communication links ported to its network side and one or more customer premises equipment (CPE) ports on its user side. The interface signaling types do not necessarily match (for example, calls can originate on a loop start trunk and exit the IAD on a ground start
15 trunk or PRI).

 In the case of voice calls, the communications controller's control software will customarily contain a dialed number-based call routing mechanism through which outgoing voice calls from a user side interface may be
20 routed to a called number via a preferred service provider based upon the phone number dialed. Conversely, incoming calls from the network side are routed to a user interface based upon the incoming number. The supervisory call routing and control routine may also accommodate
25 standard channel bank fixed routing procedures, in which one or more prescribed ports will always be mapped to a predefined (DS0) port on another interface.

selectively invocable by the user to identify the source and destination circuits for which the DOO routine is to be employed. In operation, when a device goes off-hook, the DOO routine determines whether that device has been
5 configured for DOO routing.

If not, normal call routing is employed using dialed digits supplied from the sourcing/calling circuit (as by way of digital signal processor (DSP) based dual tone multi-frequency (DTMF) or multi-frequency (MF) signaling,
10 for example). Once the dialed number digits have been collected, the call is routed to the destination number. If the called endpoint is available to accept the call, a voice path is connected and the call is established.

On the other hand, if the device is configured for
15 DOO routing, the call is automatically routed to the destination circuit associated with the number in the DOO configuration field for the calling circuit. There is no dialing by the user. Then, if the called endpoint is available to accept the call, a voice path is connected
20 and the call is established.

One application for routing a call without the use of dialed digits is a private branch exchange (PBX) that does not supply digits (which may be due to a configuration limitation), but requires connection to
25 another interface (usually of a different signaling role) without dialing. Another use of the DOO mechanism of the invention involves special digits operation, wherein, rather than have digits dialed by the user side for

delivery to the network, a voice path cut-through is to be provided, so that an immediate voice connection can be made without dialing. This feature is useful when a signaling conversion is needed. Examples of special
5 digits include the * and # keys, used in voice mail.

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10 The DOO mechanism of the invention also has application to generic channel banks employing private line automatic ring ^{down} ~~driven~~ (PLAR) mode, that allows two phones to be connected, with one phone ringing when the other goes off hook. This requires two channel banks connected by a T1 link. With the DOO mechanism of the invention, the call can be switched within the IAD, without the need for number dialing by the user, and another phone ring connected to the same IAD.

15 BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Figure 1 diagrammatically illustrates an integrated access device installed at a customer premises which terminates multiple network communication circuits with various end user telecommunication devices; and

20 Figure 2 is a flow chart/state diagram of a 'dial on off-hook' call routing mechanism of the present invention.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

Before describing in detail the new and improved
25 'dial on off-hook' (DOO) call routing mechanism of the invention, it should be observed that the present

invention resides primarily in an augmentation of the call routing software employed by user terminal equipment, such as that employed by an integrated access device. The equipment itself is configured of
5 conventional communication circuits and associated digital signal processing components and attendant supervisory control circuitry therefor, that controls the operations of such circuits and components.

As a consequence, the configuration of such circuits
10 components and the manner in which they are interfaced with other communication system equipment have, for the most part, been illustrated in the drawings by readily understandable block diagrams, which show only those specific details that are pertinent to the present
15 invention, so as not to obscure the disclosure with details which will be readily apparent to those skilled in the art having the benefit of the description herein. Thus, the block diagram illustrations and associated flow chart/state diagram are primarily intended to show the
20 interfacing of user terminal equipment with a telco network and customer premises user devices in a convenient functional grouping, whereby the present invention may be more readily understood.

Attention is initially directed to Figure 1, which
25 diagrammatically illustrates the interfacing of user terminal equipment 30, such as an integrated access device installed at a customer premises, with multiple network communication circuits 40 serving various end

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user telecommunication devices 50. For purposes of providing a non-limiting example, the user terminal equipment may comprise an Atlas 550 integrated access device (IAD), manufactured by Adtran Inc., Huntsville, 5 Alabama. On the network side, the communication circuits 40 may include a plurality of T1/PRI circuits of a competitive local exchange carrier (CLEC) network 41 and a plurality of foreign exchange (FX) circuits of an incumbent local exchange carrier (ILEC) network 42. On 10 the user side, the user telecommunication devices 50 may include a DSX-1 link terminating a private branch exchange (PBX) 51, a plurality of FXS and FXO circuits serving respective telephone devices 52, data links serving a local area network 53 and an associated router 15 54, and BRI/PRI links terminating video conference equipment 56.

The communication control software running on the IAD's control processor includes a dialed number-based call routing mechanism which, like a conventional call 20 routing scheme described previously, is operative to route an outgoing call from a user side device 50 to a destination circuit, and an incoming call from a network side circuit 40 to a destination user interface device based upon the number dialed.

25 In addition, in accordance with the present invention, the call routing mechanism includes a 'dial on off-hook' (or DOO) routine (a flow chart/state diagram for which is shown in Figure 2, to be described), through

which an outgoing call is automatically routed to a user specified number, in response to a prescribed signaling state, such as a going off-hook signaling state, of the device associated with the calling number, without the
5 need for dialing of called number digits by the user device. This augmentation of the call routing software executed by the IAD's control processor allows a user to pre-specify a 'unique' number that is to be automatically forwarded to the switchboard when a particular calling
10 circuit goes off-hook, thus ensuring that the call will be immediately routed to a specific destination.

As pointed out above, through the use of the DOO mechanism, the user is able to include a specified interface in the normal routing routine (for switched
15 applications), yet still have one or more defined ports that are always routed to a specified (DS0) port on another interface. The DOO mechanism of the invention, when invoked, automatically forwards this number to the switchboard, which then routes the call to the interface
20 that is configured to accept the number.

In a preferred embodiment, each endpoint (physical interface that can have multiple ports, such as a T1) in the call routing routine includes a dial on off-hook menu configuration item, which is selectively employed by the
25 user to identify the dialed number associated with this circuit for which the DOO is to be employed to route a call in accordance with the DOO mechanism of the invention.

Referring now to the flow chart/state diagram of the 'dial on off-hook' call routing routine of the invention shown in Figure 2, at a first state 201, a respective call-sourcing interface is shown as being in an on-hook or idle state (waiting for an off-hook condition). When the device goes off-hook, its signaling state changes or transitions to state 202, wherein a determination is made as to whether its DOO parameter has been previously configured by the user for DOO routing, as described above. The state machine of the call routing routine may be notified of a DOO-triggering signaling event (going off-hook) by the T1 framer (or voice card reporting).

If the answer to the query state 202 "Is DOO set?" is NO, indicating that the this particular interface has not been configured for DOO routing (namely, there is no number written into the DOO configuration field), it is inferred that normal call routing is to be employed using dialed digits supplied from the sourcing device (as by way of digital signal processor (DSP) based dual tone multi-frequency (DTMF) or multi-frequency (MF) signaling, for example). In this case, the routine transitions to state 203, and calls up a DTMF/MF detection subroutine. It also maps the received time division multiplexed (TDM) stream (voice path from the phone/DS0) to the digit detection subroutine. In addition, the transmit TDM stream is mapped another DSP DS0 channel that provides dial tone, indicating to the user to begin dialing sequence.

5 In response to successful allocation of the DTMF/MF
detection subroutine, the call routing routine
transitions to state 204, wherein the dialed digits are
collected to identify the (called) number of the
destination circuit. Once the dialed number digits have
been collected, the routine transitions to state 205, and
the call is routed to the destination circuit identified
by the dialed number. If the called endpoint is available
to accept the call, a voice path is connected in state
10 206 and the call is established.

On the other hand, if the answer to the query state
202 is YES, indicating that the user has configured this
particular interface for DDO-based call routing (so that
there is a number written into the DDO configuration
15 field), the routine transitions directly to state 205,
and the call is routed to the destination circuit
associated with the number in the DDO configuration
field. No dialing by the user is employed. If the called
endpoint is available to accept the call, a voice path is
20 connected in state 206 and the call is established, as
described above.

Non-limiting examples of applications where it is
desired to route a call without the benefit of or
possibility of receiving dialed digits from the sourcing
25 device include a PBX that does not supply digits, the use
of special digits and a pseudo-PLAR channel bank mode. In
the first case, a PBX may have a configuration
limitation, that does not provide digits, but requires

that it be connected to another interface (usually of a different signaling role) without dialing. This type of

signaling conversion is readily accomplished with the DOO call routing mechanism of the invention.

5 For special digits operation, the DOO mechanism may be used on the network side of the IAD in conjunction with what is known as digit suppression mode. In this mode, rather than have digits dialed by the user side for delivery to the network, all that is required is a voice
10 path cut-through, so that an immediate voice connection can be made without dialing. This feature is useful when a signaling conversion is needed. Examples of special digits include * and # keys, such as those used by voice mail systems, but which are not otherwise valid to route
15 a call through a switchboard.

 In generic channel banks, PLAR is a mode that allows two phones to be connected, with one phone ringing when the other goes off hook. This requires a T1 port and two channel banks. With the DOO mechanism of the invention,
20 the call can be switched within the IAD, without the need for any number dialing by the user, and another phone ring-connected to the same IAD. This operation may be termed intrabox PLAR.

 As will be appreciated from the foregoing
25 description of the invention, the desire to route calls through an integrated access device without dialing digits is readily accomplished by augmenting the

communications control software in the IAD's supervisory microcontroller to include a 'dial on off-hook' (DOO) call routing routine, through which an outgoing call is automatically routed to a specified number, in response to on off-hook signaling state of the device associated with the calling number. The DOO mechanism of the invention allows the user to include a specified interface in the normal routing routine for switched applications, yet have one or more defined ports that are always routed to a specified (DS0) port on another interface.

While I have shown and described an embodiment in accordance with the present invention, it is to be understood that the same is not limited thereto but is susceptible to numerous changes and modifications as known to a person skilled in the art. I therefore do not wish to be limited to the details shown and described herein, but intend to cover all such changes and modifications as are obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art.